# The Suffragist

5 CENTS THE COPY

OFFICIAL WEEKLY NEWSPAPER OF THE
CONGRESSIONAL UNION FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE

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VOL. I | NOVEMBER 22, 1913 | NO. 2

# NOTES OF THE WEEK

### SITUATION IN CONGRESS.

*Hearing Before House Rules Committee.*—A hearing before the House Rules Committee on the proposal to create a standing committee on Woman Suffrage in the House of Representatives has been set for Wednesday, December 3d, from 10.30 to 12.30 a. m.

### WELCOME TO NEW JERSEY SUFFRAGISTS.

The deputation of New Jersey Suffragists coming to interview President Wilson were given a great meeting of welcome in the Columbia Theater on Sunday, November 16th.

The President received the New Jersey deputation courteously and encouragingly, and promised consideration of the plan to create a House woman suffrage committee.

### MRS. PANKHURST'S MEETING.

Mrs. Pankhurst will speak in the Columbia Theater on Sunday afternoon, November 23d, at 3 p. m.

### NATIONAL CONVENTION AT WASHINGTON.

The National Woman Suffrage Association will hold its annual convention in Washington from November 30th to December 5th. The opening meeting of the convention will be held in the Columbia Theater on Sunday, November 30th, at 3 p. m.

### SUFFRAGE SCHOOL.

A Suffrage school will be open from December 8th to December 20th, immediately after the National Convention. Senators, Congressmen, public officials at Washington, and prominent Suffragists will deliver single and course lectures.

## MASS-MEETING

A LARGE and enthusiastic mass-meeting to welcome the New Jersey delegates was held in Columbia Theater, Washington, D. C., Sunday afternoon, November 16th, at 3.30.

The speakers were:

Rheta Childe Dorr (Editor of THE SUFFRAGIST).
Miss Melinda Scott (National Organizer for the Woman's Trade Union League).
Mrs. E. F. Feickert (President of the New Jersey Woman Suffrage Association).
Mrs. Mina C. Van Winkle (President of the New Jersey Woman's Political Union).
Charles Edward Russell.
Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain.
Miss Lucy Burns (Vice-Chairman of the Congressional Union) presided.

Both Mrs. Feickert and Mrs. Van Winkle brought out the historical fact that women had had the right of the ballot in New Jersey under its early constitution; that it had been illegally taken away, and must be rescued. They considered the easiest method to be by the road of a Federal amendment, and announced their mission to be to urge President Wilson to make it an Administration measure.

Charles Edward Russell made a rousing speech. His keen logic and biting wit held the audience to close attention.

Mrs. Boissevain closed the meeting with a prophetic hope for the mothers of the race.

Over $700 was pledged to the Federal campaign.

# CONGRESSIONAL UNION CAMPAIGN

## Propaganda Work

### WASHINGTON, D. C.

WASHINGTON had its first experience of the voiceless speech, when Mrs. Martha P. Tagg and Mrs. Jessie Hardy Stubbs, using the show window of the Tea Cup Inn, turned the pages of the voiceless speech for the benefit of the throngs of shoppers who were passing by. At times the sidewalks threatened to become blocked, so great was the interest in the novel device.

Open-air meetings have been continued throughout the week, and have drawn attentive and interested crowds. Miss Ruth Astor Noyes, one of the young women who is rapidly developing into a seasoned campaigner, and Mr. Gilson Gardner, the eminent Washington Editor and Correspondent, held one of the biggest meetings of the week.

Many indoor meetings have also been held. Among other meetings, Mrs. Minnie E. Brooke and Mrs. Engle spoke to a large audience in East Falls Church, Va.

For the first time in Washington, a party of Suffrage newsies sold papers on the streets during this past week. Despite a pouring rain on the 15th, when THE SUFFRAGIST made its bow to the reading world, a party of young women sallied forth from Headquarters and made fabulous sales. Among the especially lucky ones in the matter of sales was Miss Elsie Hill, daughter of former Representative Hill of Connecticut. The paper will be sold each week by young women volunteers, who no doubt will soon become one of the familiar sights of the capital.

The energy of the Union was chiefly centered, however, upon arrangements for the reception of the New Jersey delegation, whose success in bringing the President face to face with the Suffrage question was the culmination of weeks of vigorous campaign activity on the part of the Congressional Union.

### DELAWARE.

A vigorous campaign has been carried on in Delaware by Miss Mabel Vernon, whose enthusiasm has won for her much valuable support throughout the State. She never fails to secure from every audience a resolution calling upon Congress to pass the Federal Amendment.

While the weather permits, the open-air meetings will continue. Among the indoor meetings, Miss Vernon has spoken before the Teachers' Institute of Sussex County, the Peoples' Settlement in Wilmington, and the Mothers' Club of Middletown.

A reception for Mrs. Pankhurst will be held in the Hotel Dupont on the afternoon of November 22d, at 4 p. m., at which a number of prominent Wilmington women will welcome the famous English leader to the city. Miss Vernon will preside at the Pankhurst meeting in the evening of the same day. With her on the platform will be a number of the leading citizens of the city.

### ILLINOIS.

Mrs. Claudius U. Stone, wife of Representative Stone of Illinois, and one of the best known workers of the Congressional Union, has been arousing interest in the Federal Amendment in her home State, Illinois. She has spoken at many meetings, and before the State Convention of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association. Everywhere she found the newly enfranchised women eager to help in the immediate passage of the amendment.

# PROGRAM FOR WEEK

*Saturday, November 22d.*

*Wilmington, Del.*, Odd Fellows' Hall ..... 8 P. M.
Speaker, Mrs. EMMELINE PANKHURST.

*Washington, D. C.*, Tenth and Pennsylvania Avenue ..... 8 P. M.
Speaker, Mrs. MINNIE E. BROOKE.

*Sunday, November 23d.*

*Washington, D. C.*, Pythian Temple ..... 8 P. M.
Speaker, Mrs. JESSIE HARDY STUBBS.

*Monday, November 24th.*

*Washington, D. C.*, Seventh and Pennsylvania Avenue ..... 8 P. M.
Speakers, Miss MABEL VERNON AND Mrs. MINNIE E. BROOKE.

*Tuesday, November 25th.*

*Washington, D. C.*, Seventh and H Streets ..... 8 P. M.
Speaker, Miss RUTH NOYES.

*Wednesday, November 26th.*

*Washington, D. C.*, Seventh and Pennsylvania Avenue ..... 8 P. M.
Speaker, Miss MABEL VERNON.

*Thursday, November 27th.*

*Washington, D. C.*, Tenth and Pennsylvania Avenue ..... 8 P. M
Speaker, Mrs. MINNIE E. BROOKE.

*Friday, November 28th.*

*Washington, D. C.*, Seventh and H Streets ..... 8 P. M.
Speaker, Miss MABEL VERNON.

# TREASURER'S REPORT

THE Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage is in urgent need of funds for the prosecution of its work. In the first place, the expense of entertaining the National Convention, which will be borne by the Union, will be large and immediate. We must strain every nerve to make the convention a creditable one and we must call upon every woman who believes in national conventions to contribute. If you are coming to the convention, help us by taking a box at the Columbia Theater for the mass-meeting on November 30th. Whether you are coming or not, help us with a check, as large as you can afford.

To maintain THE SUFFRAGIST we need the support and co-operation of every one who believes in Suffrage. Help us by subscribing and by contributions for our support.

Finally, bear in mind that our work in Washington is necessarily elaborate, and therefore expensive. Please give us for our general work what aid you can.

MARY MORRIS LOCKWOOD,
*Acting Treasurer.*

*Contributions Toward $25,000 Fund for Securing the Passage of the Federal Suffrage Amendment.*

*In this column an acknowledgment will be made of all contributions received by the present Congressional Committee during the time it has been at work.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| District of Columbia W. S. A., per Miss Etheridge | | $9 00 |
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| Mrs. Alvord | 1 00 | |
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| H. M. Doane | | 50 |
| Collection | | 16 35 |
| Florence H. Lynch | | 2 00 |
| Mrs. Schroter | | $4 00 |
| Collection | | 3 00 |
| Collection | | 2 00 |
| Mrs. Geo. A. Myer | | 50 |
| Mrs. Robt. G. Peck | | 2 00 |
| Mrs. E. S. Dumont | | 2 00 |
| Mr. and Mrs. Bregger | | 2 00 |
| Stanton Club | | 2 00 |
| Mrs. M. H. Calkins | | 2 00 |
| Collection | | 7 65 |
| Miss Mary Durham | | 5 00 |
| Virginia Alexander | | 1 00 |
| Mrs. S. M. Hubbard | | 100 00 |
| District of Columbia W. S. A., per Miss Etheridge | | 33 25 |
| Flor. Etheridge | $15 00 | |
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| Secular League | 4 25 | |
| May Lydell | 1 00 | |
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| Miss Fanny Edwards | 1 00 | |
| Mrs. Hensey | 2 00 | |
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| Dr. J. J. Shirley | 1 00 | |
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| Mrs. Baggett | | 1 00 |
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| Anna T. Brown | | 25 |
| Rev. Anna Garlin Spencer | | 5 00 |
| Alice M. Hicks | | 1 00 |
| Collection | | 3 10 |
| Mrs. R. G. Thomas | | 1 00 |
| Elizabeth Duke | | 5 00 |
| Collection | | 1 00 |
| Benj. F. Hudel | | 1 00 |
| Mr. B. F. Chase | | 1 00 |
| Collection | | 3 45 |
| Flora Raymond | | 3 00 |
| Miss F. M. Mellen | | 2 00 |
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| Mrs. Alice Parker Lesser | | 1 00 |
| Mrs. Anna Lowenberg | | 25 00 |
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| Collection | | 3 05 |
| Collection | | 6 25 |
| Collection | | 4 88 |
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| Stienmetz | | 5 00 |
| Mrs. Jennie Monroe | | 50 |
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| Collection | | 4 00 |
| Miss Jane Campbell (collected) | | 62 50 |
| Collection | | 1 10 |
| Theodore D. Bray | | 5 00 |
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| Dr. Eleanor Sigman | | 50 |
| Dr. Sarah J. McNutt | | 5 00 |
| Mrs. Wm. J. Brown | | 5 00 |
| Collection | | 3 35 |
| Mrs. F. W. Munds | | 5 00 |
| Total | | $938 97 |
| Previously acknowledged | | 1,092 69 |
| Total | | $2,031 66 |

## Convention National American Woman Suffrage Association

A hearing before the Rules Committee of the House of Representatives will take place during the course of the national convention, which is to be held in Washington from November 30th to December 5th. The hearing has been arranged for Wednesday, December 3d, from 10.30 to 12.30 a. m. Representatives of the National Association will speak in support of a resolution authorizing the creation of a standing committee on Woman Suffrage in the House of Representatives. A full list of speakers at the hearing has not yet been announced; among those who will address the Rules Committee, however, will be Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, Miss Jane Addams, and Mrs. Ida Husted Harper.

It is expected that the convention will have great value in hastening action on the Federal Amendment in the Senate and in the House. It will be a demonstration of our national strength before the very doors of Congress, during the opening week of its first regular session. More than 500 delegates and 500 alternates are expected to be present, representing Suffrage societies in all parts of the country. The Men's League will also send representatives to Washington during the week of the convention, and will take an active part in its work. Thus, men and women, voters and non-voters, from all sections of the country, will unite in a demand for speedy action in Congress.

Every delegate to the national convention will be asked to see her Senators and the Representative while she is in Washington. The belief is growing that our Suffrage forces are strong enough now to move Congress, if they concentrate upon it..

## SUFFRAGE SCHOOL

A NUMBER of new lecturers have been secured for the Suffrage school, which will be open in Washington from December 8th to December 20th. Mrs. Ida Husted Harper the author of the "Life of Susan B. Anthony" and of the "History of Woman Suffrage" will give a course of six lectures on the "History of the Woman Suffrage Movement." Other lecturers will be:

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw.
Miss Alice Stone Blackwell.
Mrs. Robert M. La Follette.
Senator Robert L. Owen.
Senator George E. Chamberlain.
Dr. Harvey W. Wiley.
Miss Lavinia Dock.
Mrs. Rheta Childe Dorr.

Mrs. Nannette Paul, L. L. B., Professor of parliamentary law at the Washington College of Law, will give a course of lectures in parliamentary law.

Mrs. Jessie Hardy Stubbs, who is in charge of open-air work for the Congressional Union, will train the students at the school in the method of holding street meetings. Each evening she will take a few students with her to a street meeting and give them practical experience in the work.

The courses will cover methods of propaganda work, the study of Federal and State Legislatures, lobbying, the history and ideals of the great national parties, and the Suffrage movements in England and on the continent.

Next to preparing a thoroughly good prospectus, with speakers of national reputation, the main purpose of the school is to familiarize Suffragists with the field of national politics. Suffragists are determined to understand political machinery in detail, so as to know at what point to apply pressure.

VOL. 1 NOVEMBER 22, 1913 NO. 2

# The Suffragist

*Official weekly newspaper of the*
*CONGRESSIONAL UNION FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE*

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CONGRESSIONAL UNION FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE

SENATE AND HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NUMBER ONE Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein),* That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE—

"SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. The Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

## HISTORY OF AMENDMENT.

*Introduced:*
*In the Senate:* April 7, 1913, by Senator George E. Chamberlain of Oregon.
*In the House:* April 7, 1913, by Representative Frank W. Mondell of Wyoming.

*Referred:*
*In the Senate:* April 7, 1913, to the Woman Suffrage Committee.
*In the House:* April 7, 1913, to the Judiciary Committee.

*Reported:*
*In the Senate:* June 13, 1913, unanimous favorable report.

*Discussed:*
*In the Senate:* July 31, 1913, twenty-three Senators speaking in its favor, three opposing.
September 18, 1913, Senator Wesley L. Jones of Washington speaks in its favor, demanding immediate action.

*Present Status:*
*In the Senate:* Awaiting third reading.
*In the House:* Before the Judiciary Committee.

## PRESIDENT WILSON HAS THOUGHT ABOUT SUFFRAGE

PRESIDENT WILSON has been brought face to face with the question of the woman suffrage amendment, and his response, while not entirely satisfactory, has become a matter of record. Heretofore President Wilson has been resolutely non-committal on the subject of woman suffrage. His nearest friends have been unable to guess his attitude towards this important reform. His invariable reply to questions has been: "I am thinking about it."

Now, at last, we know that he has really been thinking about it, and more than that, he has been talking about it with members of Congress. Presumably, those members were also members of the Rules Committee and of the Judiciary Committee, the two bodies in charge of the Suffrage measures. We are justified in assuming that those committees will act in the matter as the President desires. In fact, it is hardly conceivable that they would do otherwise.

Thus we shall know, and know very quickly, whether President Wilson, chosen leader of the Democratic Party, is a true believer in the principles of democracy, or if he merely believes in democracy for a privileged class; in other words, no democracy at all. President Wilson has been thinking about Suffrage. Therefore, he is either a Suffragist or he is not. Nobody can think about Suffrage without lining up in one or the other rank.

If President Wilson, apostle of democracy, has decided that he is not a Suffragist, we shall have no House Suffrage Committee appointed this year, and we shall have no favorable report on the Suffrage bill from the present Judiciary Committee. In all probability we shall have no consideration at all during the next Congress. If President Wilson has decided that he is a Suffragist, we shall have a splendid chance to get the Federal Amendment through the next Congress. At all events, we shall see the amendment given every possible facility.

We are waiting to learn what President Wilson will do about Suffrage. Meanwhile, it will not be out of order to remind President Wilson that another President, to most minds the greatest one we ever placed in office, thought most favorably about it. Fifty years ago President Lincoln said: "I go for all sharing the privilege of the Government who assist in bearing its burdens, *by no means excluding women.*"

No President could be accused of radicalism who does no more than confirm an opinion voiced by the wisest man of his generation fifty years ago. We hope that President Wilson will lose no time in informing the women of this country whether or not he agrees with those words of the immortal Lincoln. We hope that he will embody that information in his first message to the coming Congress.

If the President fails to do this we shall know that he has chosen to line up with the anti-Suffrage forces. Every man who is not an active friend is, at best, a passive foe to woman suffrage.

## THE NEXT WORK OF CONGRESS

WE BELIEVE that events will prove President Wilson a friend of woman suffrage. Anti-suffragists do not as a rule express themselves as deeply interested in Suffrage. Antis are antis because they are not interested. Usually that is their only reason. If, as we believe, the President is friendly, we hope that he will lose no time in bringing the amendment to the attention of Congress as the next great reform to be effected by the party in power.

There really is no possible excuse for delay. The Democratic Party has carried out its most important platform pledge, tariff revision. Its promised currency bill has passed the House and is ready for the Senate. What more pressing question is before the country than woman suffrage?

The Democratic Party, it is said, will soon be ready to grapple with the trust problem, and we sincerely hope that it will solve that grave question. There is no shadow of doubt that its solution lies somewhere outside of the Sherman law. But the solution of the trust problem is a matter for long deliberation. Congress will have to appoint commissions, it will have to consult economists, it will have to acquire a vast body of information before it can move at all.

The Suffrage question, on the other hand, needs no deliberation. It is perfectly understood. In fact, it is the one great, unsettled question in the community on which everybody has deliberated more or less, and it is one that thinking people have mostly made up their minds about long ago. At all events, the facts in the case, the complete argument for woman suffrage is easily available.

What, then, could Congress more properly make its next most important business? Congressmen know all about it, or they can know, and the amendment could be quickly passed. A great reform, women think the greatest reform since the Constitution was adopted, or at least since the Emancipation Proclamation was signed, would be effected. A race of women in the United States would be encouraged to hope for rapid enfranchisement. Half the population, not the least intelligent, not the least devoted, not the least law-abiding half, would be on the way to complete political freedom, freedom to take up the work their hands are craving to do.

No one can possibly claim that Congress has anything before it that will more vitally affect the American people. Any proposal to enlarge the electorate is a matter of vital interest, *and this is a matter of almost doubling the electorate.* It is also a matter of admitting to the electorate an entirely new element, one which will undoubtedly create new political situations, practically remake an enormous body of law, and inject into all future law-making a fresh point of view.

It is a matter of greatly enlarging the American vote in the community, for there are many more immigrant men than women in this country. It is a matter of increasing the literate vote, and that vote which is not controlled by corrupt bosses. No one in his senses can regard the question of a Suffrage amendment to the Constitution of the United States as anything but supremely important. Beside the Suffrage amendment the currency itself loses in importance.

## SUFFRAGE NOT EXPERIMENTAL

THERE is one more reason for urging the immediate passage of the Suffrage amendment. Congress will run no risk. It will be launching a craft that has already proved absolutely seaworthy. Ten States of the Union have already tried woman suffrage, and twenty Senators and sixty-seven Representatives are in Congress to testify from first-hand information that the States are perfectly satisfied with the results. No State or country ever rescinded a Suffrage measure; not one ever wanted to.

The day after a Suffrage amendment is passed in a State opposition changes to congratulation.

*Of what other reform was there ever such universal acceptance, as soon as it was put into effect?*

# SUFFRAGE DEPUTATION INTERVIEWS PRESIDENT WILSON

THE deputation of New Jersey women who visited Washington last week for the purpose of waiting on President Wilson in behalf of the Suffrage amendment, were received at the White House at 11 o'clock Monday morning. The delegation was composed of seventy-three women, representing the New Jersey State Suffrage Association, the Women's Political Union, and the Equal Franchise Society, the three suffrage organizations in the State.

Although the leaders of the deputation had made strenuous efforts to arrange an appointment with the President, they were unsuccessful, and when the delegates met on Monday at the headquarters of the Congressional Union, their expected audience was without date; that is, it was without date at the White House. Representative McCoy of New Jersey, who had offered to arrange the audience, had apparently failed in his mission and could not be located.

The New Jersey Delegation outside the Executive Office at the White House after their reception by President Wilson.

## NO ONE TO MAKE OUR APPOINTMENT WITH.

Efforts were made to reach by telephone the President's secretary, Mr. Tumulty; but he, too, had mysteriously disappeared. The leader of the deputation asked the unknown at the other end of the wire if it would be possible for the women to see the President without the formality of an appointment. The answer, in a shocked and reproving voice, came back:

"Certainly not. Nobody can possibly see the President unless an appointment has been made."

Whereupon the women's representative replied, gently but firmly: "Very well. The deputation is starting immediately for the White House. It will arrive in ten minutes, and it expects to be received by the President. The women have come prepared to stay a month if necessary, but they intend to see the President. They have something important which they desire to communicate to him. Goodbye."

In ten minutes the women, seventy-three strong, appeared at the door of the executive offices. Here they were met by a White House attaché who courteously informed them that the entire delegation would be received after the President had talked with the leaders. The presidents of the three organizations, Mrs. E. F. Feikert, Mrs. Mina Van Winkle, and Mrs. Harry Compton, with several members of the Congressional Union, were at once shown into the private office, where the President stood waiting to receive them.

MRS. MINA VAN WINKLE
of Newark, N. J., President Woman's Political Union of New Jersey, one of the leaders of the delegation

## MRS. FEIKERT AND MRS. VAN WINKLE SPEAK.

Mrs. Feikert spoke for the New Jersey State Association, saying that she represented 7,000 women in the State, who desired the ballot, and briefly reviewing Suffrage activities, including the introduction in Congress of Joint Resolution No. 1, for a Suffrage amendment to the Constitution. Mrs. Feikert reminded the President of the enormous number of petitions presented to the Senate on July 31st, and of the cordial reception the petitioners had been accorded by men high in the councils of the various parties represented in Congress. She added:

"Since our measures have not met with the desired success, we have been asked by the women of New Jersey to come to Washington at this time to lay our cause before our representatives in Congress, and before you, Mr. President. We ask you to take up the matter of equal Suffrage in your next message to Congress, and to make it an Administration measure. We also hope that you will use your best efforts to have a Woman Suffrage committee appointed in the House of Representatives, such as has already been appointed in the Senate."

Mrs. Van Winkle, president of the Women's Political Union of New Jersey, made a speech, stating facts regarding the condition of working women in the State, and pointing out the urgent necessity of giving them the protection of the ballot.

## WILSON ON SUFFRAGE.

President Wilson replied: **"I am pleased indeed to greet you and your adherents here, and I will say to you that I was talking only yesterday with several members of Congress in regard to a Suffrage committee in the House. The subject is one in which I am deeply interested, and you may rest assured that I will give it my earnest attention."**

At this point the rest of the deputation was admitted and was most cordially received by the President.

## MEMBERS OF CONGRESS INTERVIEWED

The remainder of the day was utilized by the women in interviewing the two Senators and the various Representatives in Congress from New Jersey in regard to their attitude towards the Suffrage amendment. Senator Martine, at present, is opposed to the amendment, but Senator Hughes assured his women constituents that when the bill came up he could be depended on to be friendly.

This interview with Senator Hughes was almost as epoch-making as the audience with the President, it marking the complete surren-

(Continued on Page 15.)

# MRS. PANKHURST

## The Personality and Meaning of England's Great Suffrage Leader

By RHETA CHILDE DORR,
Author of "What Eight Million Women Want," etc.

MRS. EMMELINE PANKHURST, the distinguished leader of the Women's Social and Political Union of England, is expected to arrive in Washington on the afternoon of Sunday, November 23d. Mrs. Pankhurst will be met at the station by a committee of the Congressional Union, and she will be the guest of the Union during her stay in the Capital. Her meeting, which will be held at the Columbia Theater at 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon, will practically wind up a very successful American lecture tour, extending as far west as St. Paul and Minneapolis and as far south as Nashville, Tenn. Mrs. Pankhurst's final address will be given at Carnegie Hall, New York City, on the evening of November 24th. She sails for England November 26th. A series of great meetings are being arranged in London and other English cities to welcome the leader home. As Mrs. Pankhurst is out of prison under the iniquitous "Cat and Mouse" Act, she is liable to arrest as soon as she lands on English soil, but it is not believed that the authorities intend at this time to detain her. They will probably, it is said, wait until some militant act gives them a valid excuse for her rearrest.

The Suffrage movement in the United States has proceeded along such peaceful lines that it is hardly possible for the average American to comprehend a state of affairs where women, seeking no more than the barest political justice, are placed in the position of outlaws and are incited to commit acts which definitely class them with lawbreakers. American Suffragists are law-abiding. They are patient. The visit of Mrs. Pankhurst has caused an extraordinary amount of adverse sentiment on the part of unthinking women.

In a number of communities where Mrs. Pankhurst has appeared the local Suffrage associations have practically boycotted her meetings. In other cities the Suffragists have been sharply divided, one group warmly espousing and the other just as warmly opposing her cause. In not one single place, however, has her meeting been a failure. Everywhere she has earned a great personal success. In one eastern city where the suffrage ranks were split in twain on the subject of militancy, the considerable sum of $1,500 was contributed. Of this amount $25 was given by a young business man who declared that he had gone to the meeting not only an anti-militant but an anti-suffragist.

The significance of this small incident should not be lost. Mrs. Pankhurst not only convinces her audiences that the English women are militant because they have no other choice, but she converts them to Suffrage. She has, as a matter of fact, created a new Suffrage public in the United States. Hundreds of men and women went to her meetings merely to see a woman who has fought policemen and successfully defied the British government; numbers of them went out of the place convinced that the cause which inspired her acts is really an irresistible one. The woman who could do all this must have, it will be admitted, an extraordinary personality.

Photo by Underwood & Underwood N. Y.

MRS. EMMELINE GOULDEN PANKHURST

### Her Advent in Suffrage.

Emmeline Goulden Pankhurst was born in Manchester, England, something over fifty years ago. Her family was one of culture if not of great wealth, and her father was prominent in the Liberal Party of his day. Mrs. Pankhurst received a much better education than most girls of her generation, spending several years in Paris under a distinguished woman teacher. In 1879 she married Dr. Richard Pankhurst, of Manchester, a well-known barrister and politician. Mrs. Pankhurst, who had been a Suffragist since her fourteenth year, at once became prominent in the Manchester Suffrage Committee, of which her husband had been one of the founders. Dr. Pankhurst drafted the act of Parliament which in 1882 gave married women in England right of control over their property and earnings, and Mrs. Pankhurst was actively engaged in the work of pushing the measure both in Manchester and in the parliamentary committee.

In spite of the cares of her household and a family of four children, Mrs. Pankhurst found time to take part in Liberal and later in Labor Party politics. She was twice elected to the Manchester Education Board and she also served for some years on the Board of Poor Law Guardians. After the death of Dr. Pankhurst, in 1888, Mrs. Pankhurst took the salaried position of Register of Births and Deaths, which she held until her Suffrage work obliged her to give it up.

### The Women's Social and Political Union.

The Women's Social and Political Union was founded by Mrs. Pankhurst in 1903, after she became convinced that the movement, to be successful, must be carried on outside the lines of political parties. It must be, she concluded, carried on by women alone, independent of politicians, whose promises to the Suffragists had invariably been disregarded. It was a small group, mostly of working women, who gathered in Mrs. Pankhurst's drawing-room and formed the new Suffrage union. Very little was heard of it until the autumn of 1905, when the country was in the throes of a general election. The Conservative, or Unionist

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Party, fought a losing fight against the Liberal Party, which, to gain possession of government, went to the country with promises of vast reforms.

At a great meeting in Free Trade Hall, Manchester, the Women's Social and Political Union fired its first shot—literally and truly a shot heard round the world. At that meeting Christabel Pankhurst and Annie Kenney stood up among men who were asking questions of the speaker, Sir Edward Grey, and put the question: "Will the Liberal Party, if elected, give votes to women?"

### The First Questioning.

The question was not answered. The two girls then wrote the question and signed it with Annie Kenney's name as representing a large union of women mill workers. Sir Edward Grey read the question, smiled, and passed it to the other speakers on the platform. Seeing that their question was going to be ignored, the two courageous girls, Christabel and Annie, stood up on a chair, their arms around each other for support, and called out to Sir Edward Grey: "Answer the question. What will the Liberal Party do about votes for women?"

The scene which followed could probably never happen outside of England. The two girls were dragged from their places and thrown into the street. They attempted to hold an outdoor meeting, but were arrested and were given prison sentences with the option of a fine. Mrs. Pankhurst went to the cells and said to her daughter: "You have done your duty. Now let me pay your fine and take you home."

To which Christabel replied: "Mother, if you pay my fine I will never go home."

### Birth of Militancy.

This was the birth of the militant movement. The women did not declare war on the English government. The government declared war on them. From that autumn day in 1905 the women have been present at every political meeting where they were not literally locked out. Even then they usually got in a window in the form of a stone wrapped up in Suffrage literature. They hid in roof beams, in organ lofts, in all kinds of inaccessible places, and each time they asked the question which will never cease to be asked until it is answered satisfactorily.

The militant women have done more than this. For the first time in history Woman Suffrage has been made an acute political issue in England, because the militants have, by their speeches and their work at bye-elections, defeated such a large number of Liberal candidates that the party is now almost at the point of dissolution.

Mrs. Pankhurst's chief contribution to the movement has been in this branch of the work. Her eloquence and charm have turned elections in dozens of election districts in England, Wales, and Scotland. Her extraordinary magnetism has disarmed voters in Great Britain exactly as it conquers audiences in the United States. The sight of that fragile, yet highly vitalized, woman, graceful, gracious, maternal, her face alight with intelligence, her eyes beaming kindness, simply disarms prejudice. Her voice, clear as a bell, remarkably harmonious, exquisitely modulated, her relentless logic, her unanswerable argument, completes the impression. Whatever other effect the listener receives, he goes away feeling that he has been in the presence of a great woman, perhaps the greatest woman figure in the world today.

### Mrs. Pankhurst Has Advanced the Movement.

The claim sometimes made that Mrs. Pankhurst has put back the woman movement is the precise opposite of the truth. She has created anew a woman movement which before her activities began was unborn in most European countries, moribund in England, and not an active force in the United States.

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## MEMBERSHIP IN THE CONGRESSIONAL UNION

The Congressional Union is a large group of women living in many parts of the country. It was formed with the object of assisting the work of the Congressional Committee of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, the committee which is working to secure a Federal Suffrage Amendment.

The Congressional Union is an extensive and an expensive undertaking. It has financed its various campaigns by banquets, luncheons, plays, meetings, and other entertainments, and by membership dues. Is open to all women, who, believing that equal Suffrage is a fundamental of democracy, consider Woman Suffrage the main issue in national politics. The entrance fee is 25 cents, after which no dues are named because it is known that every member will give to the limit of her ability.

If you believe in the purpose and work of the Congressional Union, fill in the following membership blank and forward it, with the 25 cents entrance fee, to Congressional Union headquarters, 1420 F Street, Washington, D. C.

**Date**.....

**Name**.....

**Full Address**.....

.....

**Telephone Number**.....

**Occupation**.....

## Propaganda Meetings During National Convention in Washington

Five large propaganda meetings have been arranged for the evenings of the convention week. Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, President of the National Suffrage Association; Miss Jane Addams, Senator Helen Ring Robinson of Colorado, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Mrs. Antoinette Funck, Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen, and Miss Maud Minor will be among the speakers at these meetings.

The program for Tuesday evening, December 2d, is being arranged by the National Men's League. Senator Charles S. Thomas, Senator Robert L. Owen, and a large number of Senators and Representatives will be upon the program of the Men's League meeting.

From the standpoint of the Congressional Union, the purpose of the coming convention is political victory. We have a Federal Amendment now awaiting third reading in the Senate, and we are expecting action in the House on a resolution to create a Woman Suffrage Committee, from which at last action can be expected.

The gathering of the strength of the Suffrage movement from all parts of the country in the National Capital at this juncture is of the highest importance to the welfare of our movement.

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## Suffrage Deputation

(Continued from Page 13.)

der to the feminine forces on the part of the bashfullest man in the Senate. Up to Monday last, Senator Hughes had successfully evaded every attempt at an interview. At least fifty times since Congress convened visiting cards have been sent in to the junior Senator from New Jersey, but he has always sent his callers away unseen. His capitulation on this occasion was extremely gratifying to the Suffragists.

The success of the New Jersey women is especially notable, since they were the first deputation of Suffragists who have been able to see President Wilson during the special session. During the latter part of March, and the first week of last April, three deputations waited upon the President. The first deputation was led by Miss Alice Paul for the National Association; the second was composed of members of the College League, led by Miss Elsie Hill, daughter of former Representative Hill of Connecticut, and the third was made up of women voters, delegates of the National Council of Women Voters, and was led by Dr. Cora Smith King of Washington.

To each of these delegations the President was absolutely non-committal, explaining that the tariff was the predominant issue before Congress, and that it must be settled before any other question could be considered.


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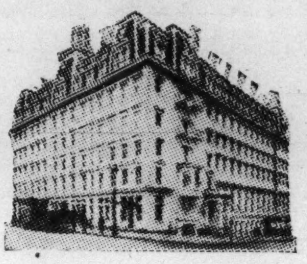

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# Congressional Union Announcements

## National Woman Suffrage Convention.

*Headquarters.*

HOTEL HEADQUARTERS will be at the Hotel Bellevue, Fifteenth and I Streets, Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS FOR MEETINGS will be at the New Masonic Temple, Thirteenth Street and New York Avenue.

*Railroad Rates.*

FOR INFORMATION regarding reduced railroad rates write to Miss Marie V. Smith, 505 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

*Hospitality.*

THE CONGRESSIONAL UNION will endeavor to provide hospitality for delegates desiring the same. For information as to hotels, boarding houses, and free hospitality, write to Miss Emily K. Perry, 1420 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Washington members of the Congressional Union who are able to offer hospitality to delegates are asked to communicate immediately with Miss Perry.

*Credentials Committee.*

THE CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE will be on duty at the Hotel Bellevue all day on Saturday, November 29th, and on Sunday, November 30th, until 2 p. m.

*Mass-Meeting — Columbia Theater, November 30th.*

FREE TICKETS to the meeting will be given to delegates and alternates who have received their badges from the Credentials Committee. Non-delegates desiring seats should apply to Mrs. Randolph Keith Forrest, chairman of the Committee on Arrangements. Prices are as follows: Boxes, seating eight, $35, and those seating six, $30. Single tickets, $1, $1.50, and $2.

*General Information.*

FOR GENERAL INFORMATION concerning the convention, write to Miss Alice Paul, 1420 F Street, Washington, D. C.

### Subscriptions for "The Suffragist."

Now is the time for everyone interested in the purposes for which this newspaper was established to show by action the spirit that has made THE SUFFRAGIST possible. We want not only paper sellers, we want subscriptions and solicitors of subscriptions. There is no reason why every Suffragist should not be a subscriber to this newspaper.

### SUFFRAGE SCHOOL.

A SUFFRAGE SCHOOL will be held in Washington from December 8th to December 20th, with lectures in the morning, afternoon, and evening. A contribution of at least 25 cents is expected for each lecture, and for the whole course $10. For further information write to Miss Emma Waldo, 1420 F Street Northwest, Washington, D. C., Chairman, Committee on Arrangements.

### PAPER SELLERS.

THE MANAGEMENT of THE SUFFRAGIST is anxious to secure volunteers to act as paper sellers on the street. Will all who are able to help in this way communicate with Mrs. Martha Tagg, 1416 F Street Northwest, Washington, D. C.

### CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

MEMBERS OF THE CONGRESSIONAL UNION are asked to send any change in their address or telephone number to Miss Bessie Barkley, 1420 F Street Northwest, Washington, D. C., Chairman, Membership Committee.

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